



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 22, 2007

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Releases

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, third quarter 2007

3

Operating profits of Canadian corporations increased 5.8% to a record \$67.0 billion in the third quarter. Most of the gain came from banks, oil and gas, motor vehicle and parts manufacturing and telecommunications companies.

Study: Growth in real income in Canada and the United States, 1980 to 2006

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In terms of income per capita, the Canadian economy grew significantly faster than the US economy between 2000 and 2006. This is exactly the opposite of the situation prior to the turn of the millennium, when commodity prices were weak and the Canadian dollar was depreciating, according to a new study.

(continued on page 2)

Road Network File

2007

The 2007 *Road Network File* is a digital representation of Canada's national road network, containing information such as street names, types, directions and address ranges. This file is available as a free download.

The file contains the national road network, which reflects the National Geographic Database road layer content as it existed as of July 2007. User applications of this file may include mapping, geocoding, area delineation and database maintenance as a source for street names and locations.

Statistics Canada maintains road network information to support the Census and other Agency activities where the relative position of road network features is important in maps created for navigation and reference purposes. Relative positional accuracy therefore takes precedence over absolute positional accuracy. This file is not suitable for engineering applications, emergency dispatching services, surveying or legal applications.

The 2007 *Road Network File* does not replace the 2006 *Road Network File*, which is a similar product available as part of the 2006 suite of Geography products and used in conjunction with products and services from the 2006 Census.

The 2007 *Road Network File* is available for Canada and individual provinces and territories in three formats: ArcInfo®, Geography Markup Language and MapInfo®.

The 2007 *Road Network File* (92-500-XWE, free) and its reference guide (92-500-GWE, free) are now available in electronic format from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to order these files, contact GeoHelp (613-951-3889; geohelp@statcan.ca), Geography Division.



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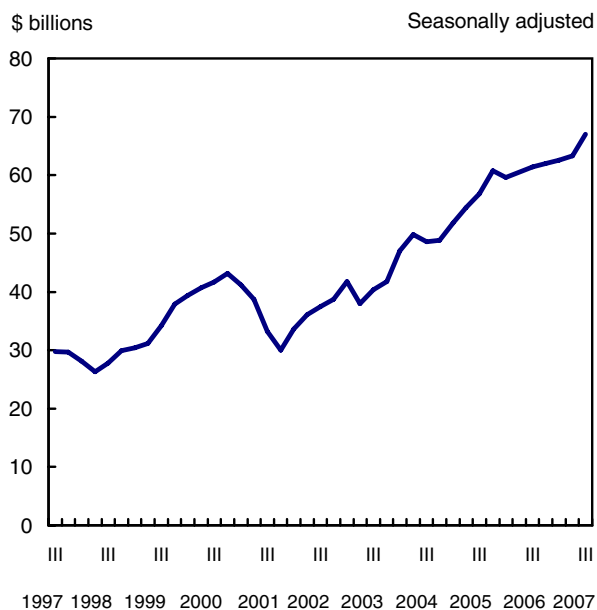
Releases

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Third quarter 2007 (preliminary)

Higher profits in the oil and bank industries spearheaded a 5.8% upswing in third quarter operating profits to a record high \$67.0 billion. The third quarter growth was the strongest in seven quarters, but most of the increase was concentrated in a handful of industries.

Operating profits show resiliency



Almost half of the third quarter gain came from the banking and oil and gas industries. Motor vehicle and parts manufacturers and telecommunications companies showed significant profit increases as well, but these were mainly due to unusually large charges booked against profits in the second quarter.

Non-financial industries earned \$47.5 billion, up 5.7% from the second quarter, which had shown a 0.4% profit decline. The financial industries' profits of \$19.4 billion were up 6.2%, building on a second-quarter increase of 5.1%.

Note to readers

These quarterly financial statistics are based upon a sample survey and represent the activities of all corporations in Canada, except those that are government controlled or not-for-profit. An enterprise can be a single corporation or a family of corporations under common ownership and control, for which consolidated financial statements are produced.

Operating profits represent the pre-tax profits earned from normal business activities, excluding interest expense on borrowing and valuation adjustments. For non-financial industries, operating profits exclude interest and dividend revenue and capital gains/losses. For financial industries, interest and dividend revenue, capital gains/losses and interest paid on deposits are included in the calculation of operating profits.

After-tax profits represent the bottom-line profits earned by corporations.

Motor vehicles post biggest profit increase in manufacturing sector

Overall profits in the manufacturing sector increased 8.3% to \$11.7 billion in the third quarter, but remained well below the most recent high, which reached \$12.7 billion in the second quarter of 2004. Profits had declined in four of the previous six quarters. For this sector, third quarter operating revenues were down for a second consecutive quarter. The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing recently reported that manufacturers' sales have shown a weakening trend over the past six months, with the appreciating Canadian dollar playing a major role.

Motor vehicle and parts manufacturers earned \$0.6 billion in the third quarter, compared with less than \$0.1 billion in the second quarter. However, second quarter profits were trimmed by unusually large operating charges, leading to the third quarter improvement. Operating profits have been on a downward trend since peaking at \$2.5 billion in the second quarter of 2000.

Operating revenue for motor vehicle and parts manufacturers declined for a second straight quarter, falling 0.9% to a four-year low of \$31.7 billion. Exports of transportation equipment declined, pulled down by lower exports of trucks and motor vehicle parts due to softening US demand.

Wood and paper manufacturers eked out \$0.1 billion in third quarter operating profits, compared with a loss of \$0.1 billion in the second quarter. Nonetheless, current profits pale in comparison to the high of \$2.0 billion earned in the second quarter of 2004.

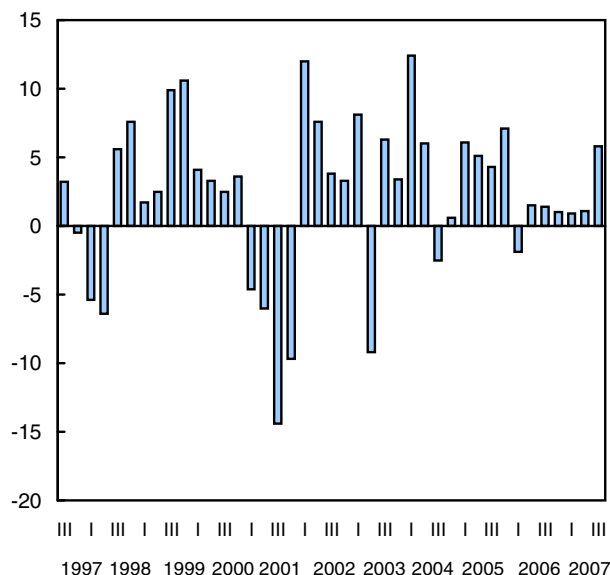
Operating revenue of wood and paper producers dropped for a third straight quarter, falling 5.9%

to \$17.2 billion. Quarterly revenue peaked at \$21.0 billion in 2004. Ongoing strikes in Western Canada disrupted third quarter lumber production. Lumber and paper exports were tempered by weakening demand from south of the border. As well, returns for exporters continued to suffer the effects of the high-flying loonie.

Petroleum and coal manufacturers' operating profits rose 3.0% to \$3.4 billion, reflecting steady demand and robust oil prices. On the other hand, chemical and plastics producers lost ground as their profits fell 10.3% to \$1.4 billion.

Banks and oil companies spearhead profit growth

% change in profits



High crude prices boost oil and gas industry profits

Oil and gas extraction industry profits of \$8.0 billion were the highest in four quarters, up 9.6% from the second quarter. Domestic and export crude oil prices strengthened in the quarter, but these increases were somewhat offset by falling natural gas prices.

Other non-financial industries

The information and cultural industries saw profits swell to \$3.4 billion from \$2.7 billion in the second quarter. Within this group, telecommunication carriers earned a more typical \$2.5 billion, following a second quarter tumble to \$2.0 billion due to large, one-time remuneration expenses booked in the quarter.

Wholesalers' profits of \$4.8 billion were 3.1% above second quarter levels. Operating revenue was essentially flat (+0.3%), following 1.9% growth in the second quarter.

Retailers reported a 3.9% rise in operating profits to \$4.1 billion. Operating revenue edged up 0.5% following much stronger growth in the previous two quarters.

Banks lead the financial sector

Operating profits in the financial sector climbed 6.2% to a record \$19.4 billion, following a 5.1% rise in the second quarter.

The chartered banks earned all-time-high operating profits of \$8.0 billion, up 12.2% from the prior quarter. Bank profits have risen for six consecutive quarters. In the most recent quarter, higher net interest revenue accounted for most of the profit gain. Recently announced asset-backed commercial paper write-downs are not included in these results but may impact fourth quarter results.

Non-depository credit intermediaries' profits of \$2.4 billion were up 8.5% from the second quarter. Life insurers saw profits slip 5.0%, while property and casualty insurers' profits were flat.

Profitability ratios

The operating profit margin strengthened from 8.5% in each of the first two quarters of 2007 to 8.9% in the third quarter.

The return on shareholders' equity rose to 12.3% from 11.7% in the previous quarter. This profit measure peaked at 14.3% in the second quarter of 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 187-0001 and 187-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2501.

The third quarter 2007 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-XWE, free) will be available soon.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the fourth quarter of 2007 will be released on February 21, 2008.

For more information or to order data, contact Louise Noel (toll-free 1-888-811-6235; 613-951-2604). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662; bill.potter@statcan.ca), Danielle Lafontaine-Sorgo (613-951-2634;

danielle.lafontaine-sorgo@statcan.ca or Richard Dornan (613-951-2650; richard.dornan@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

	Third quarter 2006 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^r	Third quarter 2007 ^p	Third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2007	Second quarter to third quarter 2007
Seasonally adjusted					
	\$ billions			% change	
All Industries					
Operating revenue	721.8	748.5	752.4	4.2	0.5
Operating profit	61.4	63.3	67.0	9.1	5.8
After-tax profit	41.3	43.1	46.0	11.3	6.7
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	652.0	676.4	678.2	4.0	0.3
Operating profit	44.5	45.0	47.5	6.9	5.7
After-tax profit	30.9	31.1	33.9	9.8	9.0
Financial					
Operating revenue	69.7	72.1	74.2	6.4	2.9
Operating profit	16.9	18.3	19.4	14.7	6.2
After-tax profit	10.4	12.0	12.1	15.6	0.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note: Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

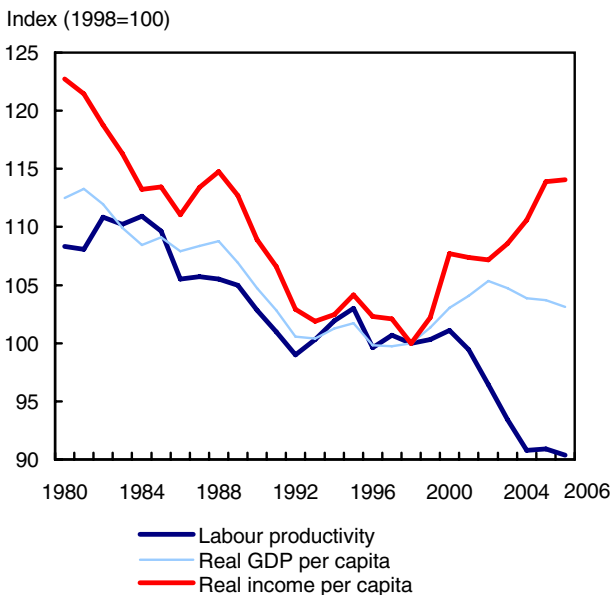
■

Study: Growth in real income in Canada and the United States

1980 to 2006

In terms of income per capita, the Canadian economy grew significantly faster than the US economy between 2000 and 2006. Real income per capita in the United States grew by 9.1% during this period, while in Canada real income per capita grew 15.5%, nearly two-thirds faster than the US rate.

Canada relative to the United States



This is exactly the opposite of the situation prior to the turn of the millennium, when commodity prices were weak and the Canadian dollar was depreciating, according to a new study.

The study showed that a long downward trend in Canada's fortunes prior to 1999 was reversed in very short order. In three short years, real income relative to the United States returned toward levels not seen since the mid-1980s. And much of this "reversal of fortunes" has been due to Canada's resource economy.

In the two decades prior to 2000, the US economy tended to grow faster than the Canadian economy, regardless of whether labour productivity, real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita or real income per capita was examined. In fact, if real income is used as the yardstick for measuring performance, the Canadian economy fares worse than if either labour productivity or real GDP per capita is used.

Note to readers

Real income refers to real Net National Income (NNI), which is a measure of the real purchasing power of income that remains in Canada after returns from international investment and capital consumption are accounted for.

Real NNI is an officially recognized accounting aggregate in the 1993 System of National Accounts. It is related to real gross domestic product (GDP) through three accounting differences.

The first is the trading gain, which adjusts for relative price changes—primarily, the terms of trade. The trading gain is captured using the same deflator for exports and imports. When the trading gain is added to real GDP, the resulting measure is referred to as real Gross Domestic Income (GDI).

The second accounting difference is net income from abroad. When foreigners invest in Canada they earn a return that can be repatriated. Similarly, the return that Canadians earn on their foreign investments can be returned to Canada. The net flow each year raises or lowers the earnings that accrue to Canadians. When the real net flow is added to real GDI, the result is real Gross National Income (GNI). This aggregate was formerly known as real Gross National Product (GNP).

The third accounting difference is depreciation of the existing physical capital stock. Each year wear and tear, obsolescence or accidents lowers the stock of physical capital. If it is not maintained or replaced, the stock of physical capital would be reduced each year, eventually leading to a declining standard of living in Canada. When real depreciation is added to real GNI, the real NNI aggregate is generated. This aggregate was formerly known as real Net National Product (NNP).

The study found that between 1980 and 1989 and between 1990 and 1999, labour productivity, real GDP per capita and real income per capita all increased faster in the United States than in Canada. After 2000, labour productivity continued to grow faster in the United States than in Canada, while growth in real GDP per capita was similar between the two countries.

For real income per capita, however, the situation was reversed following the turn of the millennium. Between 2000 and 2006, real income per capita in the United States grew by only 9.1%. In Canada, the increase was 15.5%.

The study suggests that the Canadian economy's growth has shown the advantages of diversification coming from its resource base. A diversified economy has some of the same advantages as a diversified stock portfolio. Some sectors may decline slowly for long periods of time, only to experience a sudden and dramatic change in fortunes. Canada has had just such an experience.

All measures pointed to long-term relative decline in Canadian economy before 2000

Prior to 2000, all measures indicated a long-term decline in the Canadian economy relative to the US economy.

Those were the years in which Canada's resource economy was in decline. Resource output as a percentage of GDP was falling around the world. Relative commodity prices were declining. The earnings foreigners received from their investments in Canada were larger than those that Canadians earned from their foreign investments—and the difference tended to get larger each year. As a result, real income growth failed to keep pace with real GDP growth.

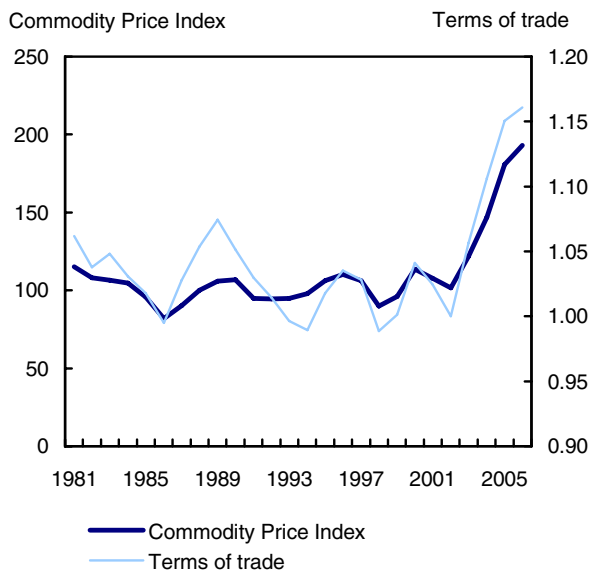
All that changed with the commodity boom that Canada experienced after 2003. Export prices rose sharply, the Canadian dollar appreciated and prices of imported goods fell. Canada's receipts of income from foreign investments increased dramatically relative to payments.

At the same time, China and India emerged as important players in the world economy, contributing to a dramatic increase in real income growth in Canada relative to GDP growth. This also affected comparisons between Canada and the United States.

Terms of trade improvements boost real income in Canada

An important ratio for determining how changes in commodity prices, imported consumer goods prices and the Canadian dollar will affect Canada is the "terms of trade." This is the price of exports relative to the price of imports.

Canada's terms of trade versus the Bank of Canada Commodity Price Index



When the ratio rises, it signals that the value of Canada's exports is increasing. Exports will now purchase more imports than they would have previously. A rise in the terms of trade indicates that the volume of goods and services Canadians can purchase with their earnings is rising.

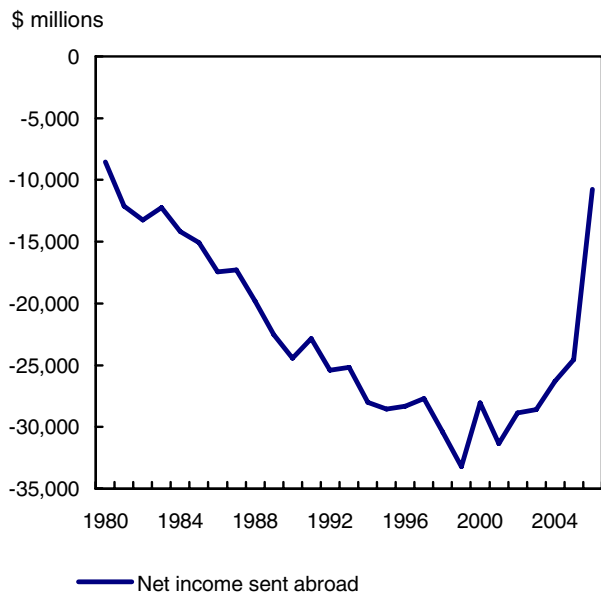
The study found that Canada's terms of trade, spurred on by higher commodity prices, falling prices of imported goods and a higher dollar, were a driving force behind real income growth in Canada. The terms of trade rose noticeably, increasing the purchasing power of Canadian real incomes between 2002 and 2006.

At the same time, real income growth in the United States was held back by the rising commodity prices. As a result, Canadian real income growth significantly outpaced American real income growth after 2002.

Net income from abroad a factor in real income growth

The study also found that after 2000, international investment income contributed to real income growth each year, unlike during the 1980s and 1990s when it tended to detract from real income growth.

Canadian net income sent abroad



Between 1980 and 2001, the net amount of income sent abroad each year increased. In 1980, Canadians earned \$8.5 billion less on their foreign investments than foreigners derived from their investments in Canada.

Over the next 20 years, the amount of income earned by foreigners from their investments in Canada

increased at a faster rate than the income Canadians earned from their foreign investments.

By 1999, Canadian investments abroad were earning \$33.2 billion less than foreign investments in Canada.

Beginning in 2000, and accelerating from 2005 to 2006, the income earned by Canadian investments abroad rose sharply. The earnings from foreign investments in Canada failed to keep pace, and the amount of money sent abroad each year became smaller. By 2006, it had shrunk to \$10.8 billion, close to the same balance observed in 1980.

The research paper "Canadian and U.S. Real Income Growth Pre and Post 2000: A Reversal of Fortunes" is part of the *Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series* (11F0027MIE2007048, free), now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ryan Macdonald (613-951-5687), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

Residential care facilities

2005/2006

Canada's 4,291 residential care facilities—public, private and not-for-profit—looked after a growing number of people in the fiscal year 2005/2006, from the elderly to those with mental health problems.

These facilities provided care for 235,916 residents, a 2.3% increase from 2004/2005, according to the most recent data from the Residential Care Facilities Survey.

The residential care sector reported total expenses of \$13.7 billion, while revenues reached \$13.5 billion. Expenses rose by just under \$1 billion and revenues increased by just over \$1 billion.

Residences for the aged dominated the industry, constituting 49% of facilities, 82% of beds and 80% of revenues. Facilities looking after people with mental health problems accounted for 45% of facilities, 15% of beds and 16% of revenues. The remainder included such facilities as centres for homeless people, delinquents and people with a physical disability.

The private sector dominated the provision of residential care for the aged. Private facilities represented 40% of total expenditures for such residences in 2005/2006, compared with 33% for public facilities and 28% for non-profits.

Private facilities also accounted for more than one-half (54%) of residences for the aged, with non-profit and public facilities having similar shares of the rest.

The private sector had 81,085 approved beds in facilities for the aged in 2005/2006. This corresponded to almost half (49%) of all beds. Private facilities had 76.4 beds per facility, and were smaller than non-profit facilities, which had 95.1, and public facilities, with 89.1.

Even though they accounted for almost half of beds, private facilities for the aged accounted for only 43% of full-time employees, 37% of part-time employees, 39% of paid hours and 36% of wages.

Therefore, the per-bed ratios for private facilities were lower than for the other types of facilities. For

example, private facilities recorded 1,154 paid hours per bed, on average, compared with 1,598 hours for public facilities and 1,892 hours for non-profit facilities.

Private residences for the aged provided care at a lower cost than public or non-profit residences in 2005/2006. Private facilities had average expenditures of \$39,001 per bed, compared with \$52,845 for non-profit facilities and \$59,421 for those that were publicly-owned, in Canada outside Quebec.

This difference held even after taking into account the level of care offered and the size of the facility. Private facilities had the lowest per-bed expenditures, public facilities had the highest, and non-profit facilities were in the middle.

Note: Expenditures per bed were calculated for all residences for the aged in Canada, excluding those in Quebec, since level-of-care data does not exist for this province. "Low" level of care corresponds to type I levels or lower. "Average" level of care corresponds to the type II level, where residents require supervision by doctors or nurses. "High" level corresponds to type III care and higher, where residents require specialized medical and nursing care.

Available on CANSIM: tables 107-5501 to 107-5512.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3210.

The publication *Residential Care Facilities* (83-237-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Baudelaire Augustin (613-951-6083; baudelaire.augustin@statcan.ca) or David Coish (613-951-4800; david.coish@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

For general information, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-4198; hd-ds@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

Characteristics of senior citizens residences, Canada outside Quebec

	Private	Non-profit	Public	Total
Facilities	1,006	447	420	1,873
Approved beds	81,085	42,645	42,448	166,178
Residents	75,837	40,910	40,751	157,498
Beds per facility	76.4	95.1	89.1	83.7
Full-time employees	35,844	21,297	25,501	82,642
Part-time employees	28,287	23,704	24,099	76,090
Paid hours	93,581,437	68,148,712	80,326,691	242,056,840
Wages and salaries (\$ thousands)	1,841,283	1,432,998	1,806,979	5,081,260
Total expenditures (\$ thousands)	3,162,377	2,253,585	2,522,321	7,938,283
Total revenues (\$ thousands)	3,347,388	2,248,755	2,484,689	8,080,832

Expenditures per bed for senior citizen residences, by type of ownership, level of care and facility size, Canada outside Quebec

Level of care and facility size	Type of ownership			
	Private	Non-profit	Public	All types
Expenditures per bed in \$				
Low				
Less than 50 beds	15,440	28,413	57,513	18,101
50 to 99 beds	20,212	35,404	48,162	24,862
100 beds or more	21,430	35,375	44,492	29,975
Average				
Less than 50 beds	39,677	54,471	63,553	52,841
50 to 99 beds	42,226	52,687	52,235	46,185
100 beds or more	41,583	54,928	57,448	48,343
High				
Less than 50 beds	42,167	56,284	63,026	57,681
50 to 99 beds	48,505	53,214	58,403	53,305
100 beds or more	45,737	57,273	62,958	55,329
All facilities	39,001	52,845	59,421	47,770

Crushing statistics October 2007

Canadian oilseed processors crushed a record 350,661 metric tonnes of canola in October, according to the monthly survey of crushing plants. Oil production in October totalled 144,620 tonnes while meal production amounted to 211,373 tonnes.

The previous monthly crush record was 332,352 metric tonnes in December 2006.

During the first three months of the 2007/2008 crop year, 1,005,239 metric tonnes of canola seed were crushed, 12.7 % ahead of last year's pace and 31.6 % ahead of the ten-year average.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3404.

The October 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in December.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review September 2007

Data from the September issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* are now available. September's issue contains

the prices supplement for 2006/2007 and an overview of October's market conditions.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476 and 5046.

The September 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, Vol. 30, no. 9 (22-007-XIB, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991; agriculture@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains October 2007

Data on October major grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3403, 3404 and 3443.

The October 2007 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007-XIB, free) will be available in December.

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New products

Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series :
"Canadian and U.S. Real Income Growth Pre and
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Catalogue number 11F0027MIE2007048
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Cereals and Oilseeds Review, September 2007,
Vol. 30, no. 9
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB
(free).

Retail Trade, September 2007, Vol. 79, no. 9
Catalogue number 63-005-XWE
(free).

Residential Care Facilities, 2005/2006
Catalogue number 83-237-XWE
(free).

Road Network File, 2007
Catalogue number 92-500-XWE
(free).

Road Network File, Reference Guide, November 2007
Catalogue number 92-500-GWE
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

● Urban transit, 1995

Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are riding it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about as trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the next 20 years.

2

● Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996

Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

4

OTHER RELEASES

● Help-wanted Index, May 1997

Blue-chip Economics Survey

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● Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997

Egg production, April 1997

3

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11

Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada,
10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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